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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                    FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                    Plaintiff,
                                  ) No. 05-60008-2-HO
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       v.
                                       ) September 11, 2007
     PIROUZ SEDAGHATY, et al.,
 6
                                      ) Eugene, Oregon
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                    Defendants.
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                    TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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              BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL R. HOGAN
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                UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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                      APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
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1 (Tuesday, September 11, 2007; 11:18 p.m.) 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 THE CLERK: This is the time set for Criminal 4 No. 05-60008-2-HO, USA versus Pirouz Sedaghaty, government's appeal of release order. 5 6 THE COURT: Good morning. 7 MR. CARDANI: Good morning, Judge Hogan. 8 of all, thank you for seeing us on such short notice. 9 With me, to my right, is Colleen Anderson, a 10 special agent with IRS; and Dave Carroll, special agent with the FBI. 11 12 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 13 MR. CARDANI: This is a fairly extraordinary 14 First time I've appealed a detention decision 15 in my 15 years. Judge Coffin gave very thoughtful 16 consideration to extensive testimony in this case that 17 was almost a full day of testimony in the case. 18 Ultimately, as the court is aware, Judge Coffin 19 found that although Mr. Seda produces -- presents somewhat of a flight risk, he did not find any evidence 20 21 of danger to the community. And he found that

conditions could be fashioned which would likely result

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notice of appeal, given that this just happened yesterday afternoon.

I think the clerk's record indicates that

Number 28 is the government's memorandum in support of

pretrial detention. It's a document that I filed with

Judge Coffin --

THE COURT: I'm going to just interrupt you a second. I'm sorry. I should have done this before. I should probably tell you what I've reviewed. I did some reading last night. All right?

I have the government's memorandum in support of pretrial detention. I have -- that is dated a while ago, I would say, if I could find a date here. It has the exhibits on it, various exhibits, there are photos and other things. Let me see if I can find a date on it. 21 August '07, 18 pages plus exhibits. I have Mr. Matasar's letter dated September 7, '07, five pages. And this morning -- I have a -- Ms. Brown came to see me yesterday after Judge Coffin's ruling. And I asked her for a little one-page memo, which she gave me. And then she gave me other notes, copies of passports, that sort of thing. All right?

MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, the defense had also submitted a memorandum to the court.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MATASAR: Which was shortly after
Mr. Cardani's, with exhibits.

THE COURT: I do not have it. It's probably in the file. I asked for the material. This is what I was given. So your last letter is the one I read.

MR. MATASAR: Okay. And that's somewhat

MR. MATASAR: Okay. And that's somewhat comprehensive, but I also filed a memo with some important exhibits that are maybe referred to in my letter. So that also should be considered before a decision, perhaps.

THE COURT: I'm sorry to interrupt you, but I think you fellows needed to know.

MR. MATASAR: We appreciate it.

MR. CARDANI: That's helpful, Your Honor. The government believes that there are two prongs justifying the defendant's pretrial detention. One is danger to the community.

The main arguments supporting that are really set forth in the document that the court has, apparently, reviewed, Number 28.

That, at the detention hearing, was supplemented by testimony from a percipient witness named Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, who actually worked with the defendant. He testified about his observations and comings and goings down there in -- for al-Haramain for

about a year. He testified at some length.

And, also, we had an international terrorism consultant testify by phone. And Special Agent Anderson testified.

In terms of procedure, I am at a little bit of a loss at how the court wants to proceed. It seems like there are three options.

We can go on what's before the court presently. And given the time for today, I think that's what we have to do. Since the de novo hearing, we ordered a copy of the transcript of the hearing. And I didn't order it on an expedited basis. I ordered it after the hearing not knowing what Judge Coffin was going to do. Kristi Anderson informed me that it's going to be completed probably the week of September 20th unless somebody orders it on an expedited basis. That has not been done yet. If it is done, I'm not sure how much longer she will need to get that done. But if the court is interested in reviewing transcripts of that testimony, that's something that the court can obviously consider.

And then the third option would be if the court is interested in it, we're willing to fly the witnesses back here -- I'm sorry, the one witness who testified from the East Coast, to testify, and put Mr. Kohlmann

back on the phone or bring him out here, and we have Special Agent Anderson. So I think those really are the three alternatives.

One thing I'm concerned about, though, is before we get too far into this is that Judge Coffin's conditions are set to go into effect probably on Friday. And I asked for a stay so that we could do this appeal. That wasn't granted because it was -- he felt it was somewhat moot, I believe, by logistics. So if there is any delay after today, then the government will be requesting a stay of Judge Coffin's -- the government does request a stay of that order.

Now --

MR. MATASAR: I thought you were done. Sorry.

MR. CARDANI: So, Judge, I -- in terms of the dangerousness, we presented extensive evidence that Mr. Seda, before he departed the United States, during the middle of the criminal investigation that he knew he was the subject of, ran the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, the U.S. branch of al-Haramain. And it was headquartered in Ashland, Oregon.

He took money from al-Haramain's parent organization in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and with that, we submit, came certain obligations, and that was to spread a real strident, virulent, hateful form of radical Islam

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called Wahhabi, and an extreme form of Wahhabi Islam at that.

And all parties are uncomfortable in discussing religious beliefs and using that against the defendant.

I certainly am. Judge Coffin was. But it is, unfortunately, part of these proceedings.

Mr. Seda was the supervisor of a project through al-Haramain called the Prisoner Project, and distributed incredibly hateful material that's excerpted in the government's memo to U.S. prisoners by the thousands. It contained a thing called Noble Qur'an, which is a translation of the Our'an, but it contained from al-Haramain an appendix, number 4, called the Call Ιt And it has nothing to do with the Qur'an. is someone's interpretation, recent interpretation, of Qur'anic passages that exhort violence, basically making it obligatory for people following this version of the faith to commit acts of violence to promote the religion against infidels, nonbelievers, Jews, and the like. that stuff is in here, and was extrapolated by some of the witness testimony.

In addition to that, we have a letter from one of the prisoners who responded to that. A letter was found during the search warrant at this prayer house in Ashland a while back. One of the prisoners responded by

basically saying here is \$10 in support -- thank you for the literature, thank you for the materials you sent me. Here is \$10 for the mujahideen. You can use it to pay for the families of the martyrs, or weapons, or however you like. And I think that's indicative of the type of project that Mr. Seda was running that the witness, Mr. Gartenstein-Ross, was actually doing for him when he was working down there. He was sending all this material into the prisons. It was a recruitment device, for what is largely unknown, but spreading the type of material that's excerpted in the brief.

What Mr. Seda also did while he was here controlling the U.S. branch of the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation was he was tasked by the parent organization to get an Internet service provider up and running in the United States, taking advantage of our technology, taking advantage of the fact that it's not heavily scrutinized by government, unlike places like Saudi Arabia.

And this was -- testimony was received, and it's in the brief as well, that this was used as a platform by an extremely violent religious figure that's been praised by Osama bin Laden. And this individual used this ISP that Mr. Seda helped get up and running in Ashland, Oregon, to promote his ideas.

Later -- later some hard drives were found, and testimony was received before Judge Coffin that a very troubling e-mail that's in the government's brief was found in an e-mail server that was physically located at one time in Ashland, Oregon. And that e-mail talked about the bombing in Afghanistan which had occurred, I think, three days earlier.

And while it was a statement on behalf of Osama bin Laden, we didn't offer it that it is something that he personally wrote, but it was distributed by the Osama bin Laden Brigade, which is a real organization. It --somewhat based in Saudi Arabia. The e-mail was tracked back to being distributed from Saudi Arabia. And it talks about, again, anti-Western statements, the bombing of Afghanistan, and it's a sad day when an Islamic nation lets forces engage in these types of activities, three days after the bombing in Afghanistan occurs after the attacks of September 11th.

We also mentioned in the brief that one of the other things that Mr. Seda was big on while he was here, before he fled, was promoting the acts of mujahideen throughout world. And these are people who commit acts of violence to promote their version of Islam. And the witness testimony extrapolated on this as well that Mr. Seda was very much in favor of mujahideen causes

throughout the world. And, in fact, tried to raise money for them in Ashland, Oregon. Approached a witness, showed him a video of mujahideen engaged in acts of combat overseas, and praised, in essence, the acts of mujahideen and made statements in support, and also tried to fund-raise, and did, to some degree, fund-raise.

We have evidence in the government's brief of a \$2,000 or so wire transfer by Mr. Seda from al-Haramain Islamic Foundation in Oregon to Albania, to the al-Haramain office in Albania. Testimony at the detention hearing showed that that was the closest, at the time, al-Haramain active office to the fighting in Kosovo, with evolving mujahideen, with the likely inference that this money was destined for support of the mujahideen.

The charges in the indictment, while somewhat regulatory, Your Honor, do involve money laundering and tax fraud allegations. And the essence -- the gravamen of the charges are that Mr. Seda knowingly conspired with an individual named Soliman al-Buthe, who is a Saudi national, who is under indictment, who is a fugitive, conspired with Mr. al-Buthe to, in essence, money launder -- launder \$150,000.

The transaction is bizarre, but it goes

something like this: The donor in Egypt sent money to the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation organization, was headquartered in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, offices throughout the world. Instead of wire transferring the money directly to Saudi Arabia, he transferred \$150,000 from a bank account in London, Bank of Kuwait, to Ashland, Oregon, and to a bank account that was controlled by Mr. Seda, this defendant, and Soliman al-Buthe.

Shortly after the transaction -- and the money was for Chechnya. And the detention hearing discussed that there was an active war, really, involving Russian soldiers and mujahideen in Chechnya to this day, atrocities have been committed, probably by both sides, but there was a school massacre in Beslan involving the deaths of many children. A commander of the Chechnyan army took responsibility for that. Images -- several images of him were found in Mr. Seda's computers in Oregon. Some of those have been attached as photos. Testimony indicated that these were the commanders, before they were killed themselves, who were promoting the jihad in Chechnya.

But back to our transaction. This Egyptian donor wanted to send \$150,000 to al-Haramain for Chechnya, whether it be refugees or direct support of

the mujahideen, unclear, but the transaction is very clear. It went from, as I said, London to Oregon to a bank account controlled by him and Mr. al-Buthe.

Mr. al-Buthe gets on a plane, and from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, flies halfway around the world, spending about \$10,000, gets to Ashland, Oregon, goes to the bank with Mr. Seda, and takes that money out of the bank.

And withdraws it in the form of 130 one-thousand dollar American Express checks.

So Mr. al-Buthe had to sign his name 130 times in the bank with Mr. Seda to get those travelers' checks. And he also requested and obtained a \$20,000 or so check directly to him, perhaps a finder's fee for Mr. al-Buthe, it's unclear.

But Mr. al-Buthe then flew directly home to Saudi Arabia with that cash -- with the travelers' checks in his pocket. He failed to file a form required when one is couriering (sic) more than \$10,000 out of the country. They have to file a form going out or coming in. Mr. al-Buthe had filed several of these forms on prior occasions when transporting over \$700,000 in cash into the United States. He did not file the one going out on this particular transaction.

We believe that was to prevent the government from learning about this money, its odd nature.

Mr. al-Buthe gets back to Saudi Arabia, cashes those travelers' checks for a fee of about \$1300, further deleting the value of that money at the Al Rajhi Bank in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Seda and Mr. al-Buthe are charged with conspiring to defraud the United States in this indictment by preventing the government from learning about this transaction, and affirmatively mischaracterizing it in a tax return filed with the IRS to maintain a charity status, and al-Haramain did, at the time, have religious, tax-free status.

They have to file returns with the IRS saying what money it got in, and what it did with it. And charities can do lots of things, but it has to be charitable in nature. One cannot be sending -- a charity cannot be sending money to commit acts of violence anywhere in the world.

And so the allegations in the indictment is that they intended to do just that, and attempted to pull the wool over the government's eyes by not filling out the forms, and also mischaracterizing, in the tax return, what happened with that money. And it stated that a building was purchased in Missouri, I believe, rather than its true nature.

The nature of the al-Haramain Islamic

Foundation is very troubling. I won't belabor that.

It's in the government's brief, but over, I think, about 15 of its branches around the world have been directly associated with acts of international terrorism, some of which were directly committed against Western interests, including the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in, I believe, 1998. Al-Haramain was directly associated with that. And its branches in that part of the world, in east Africa, were designated global terrorist organizations by not only the United States, Judge, but by the United Nations, which has its own sanctioning mechanism.

Soliman al-Buthe, the codefendant in this case, has been designated by the United States and, I believe, by the United Nations, also as a global terrorist. The implications from that is you can't engage in financial transactions with people like this as part of the sanctioning mechanisms of the United States and of the United Nations.

The United States' office of al-Haramain was designated a while back, 2004 was the initial designation, and it was some time after that the final designation, by the Department of Treasury as a global terrorist organization.

Mr. Seda has not been labeled as such, but the

business he ran, the charity that he ran in Ashland,
Oregon, has been so designated by the United States and
by the United Nations. And effectively shut down,
although it's open in -- it's still an active Oregon
corporation today.

So what we believe that we have been able to prove, Judge, is that when he was here running this outfit, it was doing bad things. And because he's taking money from the headquarters, the parent organization, he was doing what they asked him to do. We never alleged, nor do we allege, that he's the type of individual who is going to strap on a bomb and go blow something up. We don't consider him that kind of direct danger. Rather, what we consider him to be is someone who will take money to support the causes of extreme Wahhabists that are trying to promote their causes throughout the world, perhaps here in the United States as well.

He took money from them before. He did the acts that I alleged and I talked about earlier. And especially when I get into the flight evidence and the lack of financial information that we've gotten from the defendant on the last four-and-a-half years of his life, I'll talk about that in a minute, when you put those two things together, it adds up to what we believe to be a

danger to the community.

And as I said, not a physical danger, but the type of danger where he will resume his activities, and taking money, resources, logistical support from people that are bent on these type of extreme designs.

Now, Judge, as the hearing and the -- the detention hearings, I should say, progress, when Mr. Seda voluntarily returned to the United States, and I think that that was Judge Coffin's overwhelming basis for his ruling, is that, yes, there is evidence that he's a flight risk, but he turned himself in, and that is what it is. He did surrender. Mr. Matasar called me and said, words to the effect, Mr. Seda is coming back. Here is the day he's coming back. And we had an agent in Portland. And he was arrested on August 15th.

International efforts to apprehend him were stood down. He was not arrested oversees because we affirmatively stood down the international efforts.

THE COURT: Sorry, I have really sensitive microphones up here.

MR. CARDANI: We stood down the efforts to arrest him internationally, Judge. So -- but it is true he did surrender. He was taken into custody on August 15th, came right down here, and we were off and running on the detention. Judge, it's been about three

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weeks, over three weeks, I believe, that he's been in
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    detention. And I think that it's a fair statement to
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    say that the primary reason he's been in custody so long
    is because Pretrial Services is recommending that he be
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    detained. It was their recommendation at the beginning
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    of this, as we went through the hearings, and to the
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    best of my knowledge, it continues to be their
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    recommendation today --
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             MR. MATASAR: And, Your Honor, if I may be
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    heard, Ms. Brown, I believe, told both me and
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    Mr. Cardani yesterday that she was not making a
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    recommendation.
             THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what her
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    recommendation is after a while. I know it.
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             MR. MATASAR: Okay.
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             MR. CARDANI: Okay.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. CARDANI: And -- but what troubles, I
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    believe, Ms. Brown is that she has made several
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    attempts, aggressive attempts, to get basic
    identification information, financial information, and
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    things of the like from Mr. Seda. And that's not just
    because of the nature of this case. It's as it would
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    be, as this court knows from its days as a magistrate
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    judge, in any bail consideration from someone who has
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been indicted, arrest warrant issued, and somebody who has been absent for four-and-a-half years from the country, two-and-a-half of which he was an international fugitive. And he knew about the indictment, Judge. He knew about the arrest warrant two-and-a-half years ago when it came to pass. It was a public indictment. So he was an intentional international fugitive for two-and-a-half years.

When somebody like that returns, regardless of the charges, regardless of the background of the case, Pretrial Services is charged with getting basic information. Where did you live? Who were the contacts that I can have to verify this? E-mail, phone, whatever you can give me. How did you support yourself? How did you pay for rent? Did you buy a house? How did you pay for your subsistence? Who did you work for? What did you do? Who are the contacts that I can use to verify that as well?

Now, to the best of my knowledge, and we've only gotten limited information from Pretrial, because there have been some objections from Mr. Matasar on how deep the government can get into this, but we asked for information to Judge Coffin, we have asked for access to any information that he's been given so that we can task our overseas offices of the FBI to try to help the court

determine whether it's getting accurate information.

The only information we got, by and large, was of a very general nature. Mr. Seda was asked for, I think by Ms. Brown, right from day one, where have you lived? And this has been an ongoing inquiry. And I think it was yesterday that for the first time that Mr. Seda, through Mr. Matasar, offered an outline of where he lived for the last four-and-a-half years. We were provided a copy of that yesterday. I have looked at it. It is vague. It contains no hard addresses. It contains no contact information on anybody that would be able to verify that.

THE COURT: I know you're a long ways away, but does that look like what you are talking about?

MR. MATASAR: Yes.

MR. CARDANI: Yes.

MR. MATASAR: There were also interviews.

Mr. Seda and I spoke well over an hour, and gave almost identical information verbally, but that's a more organized fashion, but, yes, that's correct.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. CARDANI: But the point, Judge, is that it took quite a while pulling teeth just to get that. And what that is is not very good. It lacks details. It lacks -- if someone like Ms. Brown, or even the

government agents, wanted to verify that, it's like reading a MapQuest, you go to this place, and you take a left, and you look for this alley. It's not very descriptive.

And, you know, I think a larger point on this, Judge, is that that doesn't answer the inquiry. The inquiry is not just where you lived, it's how did you pay for it? He moved around a lot. How did he pay for all of this?

And I'll get to the passports in a minute, but we know Mr. Seda has traveled extensively, largely throughout the Arab world, in the last four-and-a-half years, extensively. He had to turn in a passport because it was out of room for stamps at one point. How did Mr. Seda pay for these travels? What was the purpose of these travels? I think that those are unanswered questions, unless there is information that's been given to the court that I'm unaware of.

Do you have bank accounts? Did you have bank accounts there? Do you have bank accounts here? The financial information is, I think, the glaring omission. And this is, I think, in part what drove Ms. Brown's at least initial detention recommendation, and I believe current detention recommendation, is that we don't have anywhere near enough information. The court doesn't.

And the government would like to attempt to corroborate this information to the extent that it's there, so that we can determine exactly what he was doing during this four-and-a-half year absence.

The passports, another troubling evolution,
Mr. Seda was -- when he was arrested on August 15th had
the United States passport in his possession that he
traveled on. And that's the one that made its way into
evidence at the initial hearing. We knew from some
early conversations that Mr. Seda claimed to have
traveled and residence (sic) in Iran and Syria, yet
there were no stamps on the passport indicating travel
to those countries, a troubling issue. We raised that
as an issue at the first hearing.

What we then got from -- Mr. Matasar gave to the court was a -- and it didn't come up until the detention hearing, was somebody gave him a copy of an Iranian passport that we saw for the first time. And I have a color copy here if the court wishes to look at it. But there is some troubling aspects to this.

First, the photo, Mr. Seda, his U.S.

passport -- well, before I get to that. We learned

recently, and this is part of the evolution, that there

was a fourth passport, an old U.S. passport, which we

now have, a new U.S. passport, which we have, and then

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we found out about an old Iranian passport that was
canceled in 2006. So here you have Mr. Seda fleeing --
or leaving the country, becoming an international
fugitive, certainly by the time of the indictment in
2005, and he goes and gets an Iranian passport. He
cancels his current Iranian passport, which I have here.
And this was good until 2009. I don't know why he
needed a new Iranian passport. It's got plenty of room
left for stamps. There are empty pages. And it seems
as though it was an otherwise valid Iranian passport.
         What we got to the court eventually was a 2006
issued passport in the name of Pirouz Sedaghaty. What's
really interesting and I think troubling about this is
that the spelling of his last name is slightly
different. The date of birth is different. And most
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issued passport in the name of Pirouz Sedaghaty. What's really interesting and I think troubling about this is that the spelling of his last name is slightly different. The date of birth is different. And most remarkably, the picture -- if one -- I'm not an expert in this, but if you put the picture side by side, I'd like to tender the color copies to the court, it does not even appear to be, to the naked eye, to be Mr. Sedaghaty. I believe Mr. Matasar has seen this.

MR. MATASAR: I've seen it.

MR. CARDANI: I'd ask if I could tender these to the court. I'm showing you the current U.S. passport and the recent Iranian passport, if I might, for the benefit of the clerk. And one can see those

discrepancies, the facial ones, and also of the date of birth and the spelling.

So what are we to make, Judge, of the passports, with all of the travel that Mr. Seda has done? And the passports indicate --

MR. MATASAR: Excuse me, have you given the judge both passports, both Iranian and both American, or just one of each?

MR. CARDANI: I have given him the current U.S. passport and the current Iranian passport. I have copies of both old ones.

MR. MATASAR: I'd ask that in conjunction he see those as well.

MR. CARDANI: Okay. I'd tender copies of both the old passports.

Judge, what those passports and the cancelled passports show is that Mr. Seda, while an international fugitive from charges in this court, traveled extensively in Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, UAE. And he got an Iranian passport in 2006 that is what I believe to be an attempt to disguise himself by information and facial recognition. If he has — if that is true, then that makes him a flight risk in my opinion, despite the fact that he surrendered.

And we went round and round with Judge Coffin

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on this. And we were not able to overcome his statement that, yes, but he returned. And my response to that, Judge, is -- and with all due respect to Judge Coffin, who I respect immensely, is that Mr. Seda is back now to fight the charges, as he claims. And if it's a trial he wants, it's a trial we will give him. But when you look at what he did before he left the United States, and the operation he was running in al-Haramain internationally and promoting the acts of mujahideen, and the prisoner project, the Internet service provider, all of those things, and he left during the middle of an investigation that he knew he was the subject of, and secreted himself overseas, and remained a fugitive for four-and-a-half years, traveling extensively, with money that is unknown, with jobs that are unknown, with passports that appear to have been altered, then the question that comes up for us is, what else is he going to do while he's here? And is he going to stick around when it gets hot? We're going to provide discovery. We're going to enter into the trial prep and the trial phase. And it's our concern that he is a bona fide flight risk.

We also believe, as I said before, that he is a danger, for the reasons -- for the reasons I stated.

Judge, in conclusion, what our real concern is,

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    where has he been getting his money while a fugitive?
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    Why? What was the purpose of all his travels? And how
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    was it funded? And if he doesn't have access to a
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    readily source of independent money here, it's our
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    concern that he's going to be doing just the same thing,
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    covertly, overtly, I don't know. But we have gone round
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    and round with Mr. Seda. And the court, through
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    Pretrial, has asked him for very detailed information,
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    but fair, basic information of the likes that I've
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    talked about, the occupation, the travel, the money, and
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    I don't believe that those questions have been
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    adequately answered.
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             THE COURT: Lea -- I'm sorry to -- Ms. Force.
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             THE CLERK:
                         Yes.
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             (Discussion held off the record between the
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    court and clerk.)
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             THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Cardani.
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             MR. CARDANI: Judge, one issue that came up at
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    the detention hearing is that Mr. Seda claimed to
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    Pretrial, through Mr. Matasar, that when he left the
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    United States, he left and had proceeds from the sale of
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    a house, which netted $475,000. We've looked into that.
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    And it is true that he sold a house and netted roughly
    $475,000. But we also know from the escrow records that
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    Mr. Seda had all these credit cards to pay off, and a
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bunch of other bills that were paid from that money, and that money was reduced down substantially to a figure of \$78,000. And that was over a year before he left the United States. And we know from bank records that we submitted to Pretrial Services that that money was drawn down as well. And the bank accounts that we know of showed that Mr. Seda had, at most, \$30,000 from bank accounts when he fled the United States in 2003 during the investigation.

When the search warrant was done, a year later, Judge Cooney had issued it, Mr. Seda was operating a building for al-Haramain purchased by al-Haramain money that was used as his residence, as a prayer house, and had some land on it. In trailers on this prayer house, we — the FBI and IRS found a number of weapons. Those weapons are delineated in the government's memorandum, several weapons, semiautomatic handguns, ammunition, and the such.

We believe that those weapons are now in the possession of Mr. Seda's son. The weapons were not seized because Mr. Seda at the time, who was gone, had a concealed weapons permit, and the weapons were otherwise lawful.

If I may take a look at my notes, Your Honor, if I may have a moment.

(Discussion held off the record between the prosecutor and agents.)

MR. CARDANI: Judge, two other matters before I conclude. Mr. Seda's wife, who I think is in the courtroom, arrived recently into the United States. I don't know about all the details, but I understand that she knows very little about Mr. Seda's recent travels and what he's been up to.

I think that they've been apart the better part of two years, and she did not have any helpful financial information that she was willing to share to the court, to the best of my knowledge.

But, Judge, also, the information that has been given is scant. If there is more information provided, given this record, it should not be accepted at face value. It cannot be accepted at face value. And part of the troubling aspects of this is we don't have a Pretrial Service offices in Bahrain or Damascus, Riyadh, or United Arab Emirates. But we do have some resources that we can use to run down information, and we're willing to do that.

One of the problems, though, is if Mr. Seda has been taking money and taking support from people that he's not allowed to, it may be a crime. And so there is a -- I point that out because I don't want to set a box

here for Mr. Seda that he's giving us information that we're, you know, building a potential case against him for. But that is an -- and I don't know if it's true, because we just don't have that information. But given the fact that he hasn't come forward with any information like this, it remains a real concern of ours. We would like to run down the information and are happy to do so, but we do have those concerns.

Judge, back to how I opened this, as a matter of procedure, we're perfectly willing to fly the witnesses back out here, and start this from the ground. It's going to take some time. And I'd need a stay of Judge Coffin's order to set this up.

Short of that, we can expedite the transcripts from the court reporter and tender them to the court. I haven't spoken to her again about when that can be done, but my guess would be if it's expedited with the court's assistance, it may be done as early as next week, I don't know, from the court reporter. Or the court can consider the submission on the current record.

But we feel strongly about this. As I said, it's the first appeal in 15 years I've been doing business here. And we do consider him both a danger to the community and a flight risk.

THE COURT: Why do you believe he came back?

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MR. CARDANI: Well, there is a lot of
litigation going on involving al-Haramain throughout the
country. And I think part of that may be that he's here
to promote the litigation. There is a suit by
al-Haramain to reverse the terrorist designation
currently filed in Portland. There is a Ninth Circuit
appeal that was heard the very day Mr. Seda returned to
the United States, August 15th. The issue is involving
the National Security Agency, and whether they
essentially wiretapped conversations between
Mr. al-Buthe and civil attorneys in Washington, D.C. So
I think that perhaps it's part -- it's partially to get
that going.

And there is nothing sinister, necessarily, about that, but if the court wants my opinion, I think it may be that.

Maybe it's that he's sick of living overseas, where the freedoms are fewer, and money may be harder to come by, I don't know.

But the more sinister explanations could be that he's here to do what he did before, and that's support, in the United States, as a U.S. citizen, the very acts that he took off, when he was under investigation from, in the first place.

And the reason we don't know any of this is

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because, by and large, the information that would help
us determine that has not been forthcoming. There is no
financial information, that I'm aware of, that is before
the court to explain really what he has been doing for
the last four-and-a-half years.
         And if that's the case, given his background
and what he did here, all the travelling he's done, it's
extremely troubling. And I think it just raises some
very serious questions for the government and for the
court.
         THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
         Mr. Matasar, before you start, I -- the
computer does not show a memo filed by you since
August 21st.
         MR. MATASAR: That's correct, Your Honor.
                                                    Ι
believe that is the date.
         THE COURT: All right. So it's the August 21
memo I need to read, right?
         MR. MATASAR: Yes, and exhibits, correct.
         THE COURT: Thank you.
         MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, I'm going to start
with the end about what Mr. Cardani said, because I
think that's the -- the most telling aspect of this
case. When you asked him why you think he came back, he
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said, first, because he wanted to be involved in the

lawsuits and the litigation, that there was some litigation trying to reverse the designation. I've submitted that lawsuit with my papers. I've submitted some of the supporting documents for that lawsuit. Very telling, important litigation. There is also other litigation concerning a secret document. There is -- that's involved.

And if that's why he came back, there is no reason to detain him, except to keep him quiet, and make it difficult for him to do that, if that's why he came back. If he came back because he was tired of running and he was just -- it was difficult for him being an anti-terrorist, pro-peace Muslim in the Muslim world in this day and age, and I've indicated some of that in my documents, if that's why he came back, being an American living in Iran in this day and age, where there is an anti-American fervor in Iran, if that's why he came back, well, more power to him. That's not a reason to detain him.

If the government's only other reason they gave is saying that he intends to engage in some sort of complicated -- they've even indicated financial -- machinations, or what, the court can easily control that. This court does that. And Judge Coffin has had people making multi-million dollar -- I wouldn't say

it -- in those cases, swindles, frauds allegations, and this court routinely crafts careful conditions to allow people to be out, and yet their bank accounts being maintained. So if those are the reasons why he came back, he should be released.

I am frankly surprised, Your Honor, that

Mr. Cardani is even making claims about danger, because
this is what Judge Coffin said yesterday. He said,

"There is no presumption from the charges that he's
charged with that he's a danger. And I'm not persuaded
by the evidence that the government has presented that
he constitutes a danger to the community. And, in fact,
there has been several instances in which the government
has stated on the record that they didn't believe he was
a physical danger to the community. Am I correct in
that?" Mr. Cardani says "Yes."

So the kind of danger that they are talking about is so vague and diffuse that it can be easily -- and we believe there is certainly no support for it, we believe that it could be easily dealt with by release conditions.

What you don't have, Your Honor, I don't think now, is the information that Pete Seda is a force for peace in the community, not a danger. He's written a book on Islam, some of which I've attached. I've also,

I think, cited the entire book, which is available on line, called Islam Is, translated into seven languages, distributed widely throughout the world, in the United States and in the Arab world. It flatly states terrorism is against Islamic principles. The killing of innocents is murder and a crime against humanity, even during times of war, and even when the other side does not similarly respect human life. That's his belief. That's what he's always believed.

He distributed this literature in foreign governments -- in foreign countries, even while he was gone this recent period of time, causing him to receive threats and other difficulties.

There is a letter in my materials from Rabbi
Zaslow, the rabbi and spiritual leader of the Ashland
synagogue. And this is what Rabbi Zaslow says, and
Judge Coffin, because I believe he felt that the rabbi's
comments were important, spoke about them on several
occasions as he was making his decision. Rabbi Zaslow
says that from the time he was ordained, which was, I
think, in the '80s, until several years after
September 11th, quote, Pete Seda was my peace partner in
bringing a bit of hope to both the Jewish and Muslim
communities of southern Oregon. He spoke passionately
against violence, Islamic terrorism, and for

reconciliation with the Jewish community. He took some personal risks not only to associate himself with the Jewish community here, but to proclaim a very positive public view about Israel. That's what the rabbi says.

We called on a minister, a Lutheran minister, at the hearing who gave similar comments to Judge Coffin.

Another thing that is surprising to me, Your Honor, here today to hear Mr. Cardani is to hear him talk about the evidence, which I can only think of is evidence in quotation marks about things that Mr. Seda has done. This letter that he talks about being found on the servers of a -- some sort of Internet service provider that was somehow linked with the defendant, this letter supposedly from Osama bin Laden in argument was thoroughly discredited at the previous hearing.

I am just shocked that Mr. Cardani is standing in a federal courthouse and arguing that somebody should be detained based on Exhibit O. We -- they had two experts testify at that hearing, Your Honor. None of them could even read the Arabic. In this Exhibit O there is Arabic, which is purportedly from Osama bin Laden. They couldn't read Arabic, yet they're supposed Arabic experts. Our expert, a professor at the University of California, said having an expert on the

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Middle East that can't speak Arabic is essentially like having an expert on the United States that doesn't speak English. It's nonsensical. But this document, A, our expert explained, that the Arabic is not accurate. is not the kind of sentence structure that would even be written by a true Arabic speaker. And our expert is. He was a -- Professor AbuKhalil was a native Arabic speaker. I believe he was born in Beirut. He said that this looked like the kind of thing that came out of perhaps some sort of Internet translation program, or some sort of simple translator, because it doesn't make Things like, me store go now, that sort of sense. thina. The government is presenting this.

Not only that, the e-mail address that this document supposedly came from is osamabinladen@hotmail.com. Hard to believe that -- and our expert, who was enough of an expert that he wrote a book on Osama bin Laden, said he was a sophisticated user of the Internet, and would never, in his opinion, have an e-mail address like osamabinladenmuslim@hotmail.com.

The government says they don't want religion to be part of this case, yet they bring it up again and again. They fail to mention that this evil Wahhabi faith is -- both was and is the other official faith of

the government of Saudi Arabia. They don't tell the court, as they very well know from the previous hearing, that the books that the -- that the Saudi Arabian government is the foremost proponent of Islamic literature in the world. And that as Professor AbuKhalil said, they won't even give you a potato without a book attached. And when you get a book, you get their version of the book. That doesn't mean that it's -- there is anything wrong with distributing literature.

Mr. Cardani talks about al-Haramain being designated. That is correct. The Treasury Department has the power to designate individuals and to designate organizations. Pete Seda was not designated. That's an important fact.

As far as the delays with Ms. Brown, I know the court has a much closer relationship with Lisa Brown than I do. We provided her with information. She simply did not accept what we believe is a fact, that there are no addresses, as we know them, in Saudi Arabia, in Syria, or in the United Arab Emirates. We gave her as many descriptions as we could as far as where Mr. Seda lived. As far as Iran, we said there were addresses. And I gave her the specific addresses in e-mail form, and a way to verify those.

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In the typical case here, Your Honor, the Pretrial Services will verify with the spouse, will verify with others things like where the defendant was.

As far as the tax information, as far as the detailed financial information, I have told Mr. Cardani that we're simply not going to provide that, because this is a tax case. He has not indicated that the information we provide would not be used against the defendant at trial. I've asked him that. He was unwilling to do that on at least two occasions. view, it is not routinely asked in pretrial settings and should not be required here. The court can make -- and if the court saw the questioning of our character witnesses, we called a Lutheran minister at the hearing to talk about Pete Seda's character, how she knew him, how well she knew him, and what she knew about him. The questions from the government were simply when is the last time you talked to him? Where did you see him? Have you been in contact with him? That sort of thing.

We also believe that people will simply not give correct verification information about Mr. Seda, which is another major problem, especially when law enforcement calls. I indicated -- I talked about that in my letter.

The differences in the date of birth, I think

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    if the court looks -- I think -- and I'm not an expert
    on this. I believe there -- if you look at all
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    Mr. Seda's Iranian documents and all his American
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    documents, there is a difference in the date of birth.
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    However, they are consistent. He was born in Iran.
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    those documents have one date. In the U.S., when he
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    came here, his citizenship papers and others, I believe,
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    have this different date. That happened when he became
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    a citizen. It's been consistent throughout the time.
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    There is no recent attempt to --
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             THE DEFENDANT: When I came to the United
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    States in 1976.
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             MR. MATASAR: Yes, in 1976. If you look at the
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    documents, when he came here in 1976, not just recently,
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    if you look at those documents.
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             THE COURT: Explain that difference in dates
    again. I didn't understand it.
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             MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, I'm not sure of the
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    exact reason why the dates -- and perhaps in a
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    conversion, the birth certificates were different.
    could find that out for you. I've spoken with other
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    people -- other Middle Eastern people. I can say that
    the dates -- the different dates predate this
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    investigation in this case. That's my main point.
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    far as how it originally occurred, I think it occurred
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near the time of his birth -- near the time when he first came to the United States as a student. So beyond that, I don't know the precise information.

In our view, again procedurally, we're open to however you wish to do it, we believe the court has sufficient information, even given these accusations, which have a completely -- we also talked a little bit about the geopolitics, some of which is in my letter, just are, in many ways, nonsensical.

Even granting all of that, if you look simply at the charges -- we don't want to make this too complicated. You look at the charges, you look at the voluntary return, you look at the conditions that can be imposed by the court in a pretrial setting, we simply think the court should release Mr. Seda with the same conditions that Judge Hogan did -- I'm sorry, that Judge Coffin did.

Let me also give Your Honor the documents. I believe you have all of these. All I'm presenting to the court now, and I would like a copy later, is the material that Lisa Brown gave me that she said that she gave to the government. I had objected to the government getting some of this material. I thought it was inconsistent with the Pretrial Services statute.

Judge Coffin disagreed. And I -- but he did agree that

I should get all information that was provided to the government. So I believe the court has all of this, but I just want to make sure.

THE COURT: I think I do. I've sent for your August 21 memo, also.

MR. MATASAR: Okay. All right.

THE COURT: Mr. Matasar, why didn't your client disclose the Iranian passport at the first Pretrial Service interview?

MR. MATASAR: I was there, Your Honor. There was no question that I recall about another passport.

As soon as it came up, we gave them the passport at the hearing. I was unaware that there -- I can't remember exactly what happened. The way the interview occurred, Your Honor, it was via a kind of Internet phone and a telephone. Ms. Brown missed several things in that interview. She told us when we saw her in person that we didn't tell her about Mr. Seda's wife. And I said, "Yes, we did. I was there. We told you about his wife." And then she looked at her notes, and she said, "Oh, yes, here, I have it. I wrote it down wrong." I simply don't recall any sort of question. As soon as it became an issue, we provided it to the government early on.

THE COURT: Here is what Ms. Brown says in a

memo to me today: When asked about passports, this was on the August 13 interview, the defendant admitted to having a valid American passport. He failed to report his Iranian passport. Now, on his arrest, it says his American passport was confiscated. And then the Iranian passport, when it was questioned at the hearing, was produced. Which American and which Iranian passport?

MR. MATASAR: The American passport that was seized at the time of arrest was a valid American passport.

THE COURT: Was it the earlier one or the later one?

MR. MATASAR: No. The -- what happened, Your Honor, was the earlier American passport was surrendered at the Embassy in return for a new one. It was invalidated. They punched it in two places. Okay. So when he had to travel, he could only travel with a valid passport. There is a cancelled stamp on it with a date.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MATASAR: So that's the American passport. The Iranian passport was obtained before -- or at the time of detention hearing, I think I didn't have a chance to give Mr. Cardani it before the hearing, although I had it before the hearing. And I gave it to him at the recess. Then we also found -- or there

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was -- we were able to get a previously cancelled

Iranian passport, which we have provided to the court,

through Ms. Brown.
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The photograph, Your Honor, Mr. Seda, I think, could address this maybe more appropriately and more detail in chambers. I can only say, and as you can imagine, if you are an American in Iran now, it's an extremely difficult time. And he had a lot of difficulties there, mostly because of his pro-Americanism, of all things, given where we are here, similarly in United Arab Emirates. His problem in the Middle East was that he was an American and not what Mr. Cardani wants you to believe.

Another thing, Your Honor, at one point
Mr. Cardani said, when Judge Coffin asked, "Well, do you
think he's a Trojan horse? Do you think some
intelligence service sent him back here in order to
wreak havoc?" And Mr. Cardani said, "Well, maybe, yes,
maybe that's the case."

THE COURT: Why was the second American passport obtained?

MR. MATASAR: The second American passport was obtained because the first one was filled up with stamps. If you look at the first one, you will see it's completely filled. And Mr. Seda -- because, Your Honor,

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    when you are in Dubai, they have a system which I think
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    was similar to one proposed in the U.S. recently,
    immigration reform. If you are not a citizen, you have
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    to leave every 60 days, I believe.
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             THE DEFENDANT: Fifty-nine days.
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             MR. MATASAR: Fifty-nine days, in order to
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    leave and reenter and get another temporary Visa. I
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    think they call them Visa trips. It's very common.
    Lots of people do it. You go out, you come right back
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    in --
             THE COURT: I'm aware of that --
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             MR. MATASAR: -- it's a normal, accepted thing,
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    stamp, stamp, stamp.
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             THE COURT: -- not in those countries, but I'm
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    aware of it in other countries.
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             MR. MATASAR: Okay. Right, right. So that's
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    what happened. If you look at it, it's filled, and he
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    turned it in -- if you look at the first American
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    passport, Your Honor, you'll see it's marked
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    "cancelled." There is a big cancelled stamp on it and a
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    date. And that's really what happened. There is no
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    mystery to that.
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             THE COURT: Why are the names spelled
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    differently?
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             MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, I think if you look,
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that's a problem throughout this case. I think we have
a different name -- sometimes I do, the government uses
others. All I can think -- I think there is
transliteration problems.
         (Off-the-record discussion between the
defendant and defense counsel.)
         MR. MATASAR: As I understand it -- and
transliteration may be the wrong word. That's my word,
not my client's word. I believe the I is used typically
          The Y is used typically in the U.S.
                                               There are
numerous changes throughout time with Arabic spellings.
Koran used to be K-O-R-I-N -- sorry, K-O-R-A-N.
it's Q-U-R apostrophe A-N. In translating --
transliterating from Arabic to the United States, there
is many of those changes. Also, especially after the
revolution. My client tells me there were problems.
         Certainly, Professor AbuKhalil is the man who
could most explain that. He's not here. I just don't
know the answers to those questions.
         Again, what Mister -- what Judge Coffin said
was he even ascribed a more negative view of it, that
somebody is just trying to avoid detection, and maybe
intentionally used the wrong -- used different
addresses, which we don't believe is what occurred.
Even then, what Judge Coffin said is, I can see somebody
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doing that, which didn't happen here, nonetheless, he got tired of running, he came back, and, therefore, I can fashion these conditions.

So we didn't have a chance there to give him an explanation, but in our view, the voluntary surrender is important, the single most important fact.

THE COURT: How will he support himself if he's released?

MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, Mr. Seda is a gifted arborist. I believe, if you look at my materials, when you get them, in the past he's been hired by the City of Eugene, in fact, to solve problems with saving old trees. He's been hired by the City of Ashland to have similar work, save old growth trees, within a city limit. We believe there are several places where he'd be able to get work. Within a week or two, he'd be able to do that.

THE COURT: And how did he support himself for the four-and-a-half years he was out the country.

MR. MATASAR: We provided much of this with Ms. Brown. And I have materials. He tried various kinds of consulting work and sales work. He would work either -- essentially, buying and selling equipment, buying and selling other materials. He did some consulting work as part of his expertise, his arborist

work. Primarily, though, he would work in sort of sales for legitimate companies.

He had a card. The court will have a card that he used in the United Arab Emirates, a card that he used in Syria, and a card that he used in Saudi Arabia. All of those -- I'm sorry, two companies. All of those are in the material that we gave to Ms. Brown. We also gave some assorted things, which Mr. Cardani sort of implied was nonsense, but in order to show that he was where we said he was, we gave things like a shoe sizing slip that he got when he was buying shoes in Syria. The point of giving that to her was is that it showed that he was in Syria on a certain date. That is what we tried to do. And so that she knows that he was where he said he was.

THE COURT: And --

MR. MATASAR: And the community has opened itself up to him. Jeff Golden, who testified, has indicated -- he's a public radio host, close to -- I think in some of my papers, I say this, there were those who thought he should run against Senator Smith for the United States Senate. He has indicated Mr. Seda could stay with him. A lawyer, David Berger, a retired antitrust lawyer from Seattle, who knows Mr. Seda. The community is behind him. We hope he can get work, too. I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: Where did he live and how was he employed for two years in Iran? MR. MATASAR: In Iran, we have two -- we have the addresses. I don't have them in my head. There is an e-mail that I gave to Ms. Brown which lists both of those addresses. THE DEFENDANT: Four addresses. MR. MATASAR: There were two major addresses, there were some other addresses briefly in the meantime. As far as his employment, it was similar consulting. (Discussion held off the record between the defendant and defense counsel.) MR. MATASAR: Oh, oh, that's it. I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm told that one of Iran's largest trading partners, if not the largest, is Dubai. And there is a huge amount of trade between those two countries. Dubai is actually one of the United Arab Emirates. And Mr. Seda was involved in both places. Remember, he is Iranian. He has a natural -- has family there, his birth place is there. And he was trying to work, although it was extremely difficult given his ties to

THE COURT: What languages other than Farsi and

America, trying to work in importing stuff between Saudi

Arabia -- I'm sorry, between Dubai and Iran.

English does he speak?

MR. MATASAR: None, Your Honor. He is not fluent in Arabic.

THE COURT: Well, some comments. I'm obligated to take a fresh look when this comes to me. Of course, I have respect for Judge Coffin. I hired him because he's smart. But -- and I hate to ask you to fly all these -- bring these witnesses back, and I don't think it's necessary. If there is someone you want to hear on the phone, fine. If transcripts will suffice, they probably would for most of this.

My questions have to do more with flight risk.

The amount of information, I appreciate the answers

you've given me today to my questions, but I could tell

you that Pretrial has lots of unanswered questions here.

I asked whether -- I asked Ms. Brown whether

Judge Coffin had given her authority to look at the

affidavit filed in connection with appointment of

counsel. And she said he had, but she had not looked at

it. And, frankly, unless there is an objection, I

intend to.

MR. MATASAR: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Then there are some detail, frankly, that I'm going to want on some of these areas that I have talked about.

MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, we'll be happy to provide that. If you want to give that to us from the bench or put it in a minute order, we're happy to provide that. I expect we can.

THE COURT: Well, with regard to Ms. Brown and her supervisors, I've been contacted by her and those up the line, let's put it that way.

MR. MATASAR: I'm not surprised.

THE COURT: They are concerned about whether the information is verifiable. They are concerned about the passport issues that I've just been asking you about, and I pointed out some of the questions. They have questions about this two-year period in Iran where, at least to Ms. Brown, no one, including the defendant's wife, can report where he was staying or how he was employed.

MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, she's not -- it's difficult for her to go to Iran. She did not go. And I provided Ms. Brown with the person who was with him.

THE COURT: There is easy communication to Iran though.

MR. MATASAR: Communication, not so much travel.

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm going to base -- I'll base it on what is in the record, but I have a number of

Iranian friends who some are citizens of this country and some not, and they manage to travel some. And I won't -- that won't be a part of it, but there is telephone service, I know.

MR. MATASAR: Certainly, certainly. We gave -THE COURT: Internet service. My son sent us
an e-mail this morning from Shanghai, so the world is
getting smaller, not bigger in that regard.

MR. MATASAR: Right. Women traveling to Iran, different matter. But in any event, I just want to make clear that there is an e-mail, which I think the court has, where I gave Mr. Seda's addresses to Lisa Brown and a contact person, his ex-wife.

THE COURT: I will study all this material.

Here is what Ms. Brown said, to summarize, Pretrial has very limited financial information for the past four-and-a-half years.

Now, I am also sensitive to the fact that there is a tax charge here, and a money laundering charge, and some information perhaps can only be submitted in camera to the court. And I am aware of that. And if I need help to understand it, I suppose I could retain my own expert to help me in an in camera consideration. But I'm going to respect the questions they have at this point.

With regard to schedule, I am going to continue this consideration to next Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Judge Coffin's order is stayed until the result of that hearing.

And if you want to present -- if you want to call other witnesses or present other information, you know, the sooner you can get it to me, the better, because your client, Mr. Matasar, deserves as speedy a consideration of this as we can give it.

MR. MATASAR: Your Honor, I think you might have a little more persuasiveness with regard to getting the transcript rushed. I think both Mr. Cardani and I would like to know if the transcript from the previous hearing would be ready by that date. I think that might allow us to go in one direction rather than another.

THE COURT: I plan to inquire, but I've only been doing this work for 34 years, and court reporters have their own independent spirit on these things.

MR. MATASAR: Yes, I understand. Let me have a minute.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. CARDANI: Judge, what we've been discussing is that if the court is not so much interested in hearing evidence on the dangerousness issue, then the testimony that is transcribed was by and large a lot of

that. There was very little that I think the court is going to find of any assistance in the transcripts on the flight issue. If the court wants to review the dangerousness evidence and those witnesses, we can order an expedited transcript. It's a funding question. But we will get it done. And it would just depend on Ms. Anderson's schedule. And we can get that done.

THE COURT: Let me just comment about that.

THE COURT: Let me just comment about that.

It's true that my focus is on the flight risk at this point.

With regard to the type of danger you're talking about, I'm not commenting one way or the other about whether it exists, but I believe that I have tools at my disposal to help me. If I need to control the defendant's travel, or associations, or activities, I can do that. I can control him, whether computers are available, or whether other kinds of things happen.

MR. CARDANI: So given that, and I don't want to interrupt.

MR. MATASAR: Go ahead.

MR. CARDANI: Given that, I'm not sure that the lack of transcripts will be an issue for the court. I'm willing to let this go forward without those transcripts right now, if Mr. Matasar is.

MR. MATASAR: My concern is if I am going to

need to bring real live witnesses to rebut their real live witnesses. If what Mr. Cardani is saying is he doesn't intend to call additional live witnesses to go into the dangerousness, that's fine with me. And then I won't either. And then we'll focus at this hearing on the flight risk, and won't present additional material to the court.

tell you what sort of information that could reflect on the tax charge to make available to the government or to me, but I am willing to look at material in camera. And to the extent you can give us some confidence to the people advising me on these issues of how someone financially handles this travel, and what their activities were, and given the history of the passport, I'm quite concerned about the fact that the Iranian passport was not disclosed. And so, you know, that shakes someone's confidence in whether they have them all. And that's the sort of thing I'm interested in.

MR. MATASAR: I understand that, Your Honor.

You are focusing on perhaps hidden assets that might
make flight easy rather than how he earned his living in
some general sense; is that true?

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. MATASAR: Is that what you are saying?

1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 MR. MATASAR: And, again, if you -- if I heard 3 what Ms. Brown said, she said, I asked him about the 4 American passport, and he didn't tell me about the 5 Iranian passport. I think -- and, again, I have -- I 6 think I have notes, but you can't -- I don't think -- go 7 to Iran and Syria with an American passport. 8 THE COURT: Could be. 9 MR. MATASAR: I don't think there was 10 anything -- I don't think there was any intent to hide. 11 I'll get all that for you, Your Honor. I'm reading Your 12 Honor clearly that one of the things you are concerned 13 about is the Iranian passport and I'll have that 14 material for you. 15 THE COURT: You tempt me to call my friend Ali-16 who watched the football game with me Saturday. It may 17 be a quick call. 18 MR. MATASAR: Not in Ann Arbor. I was at that 19 one myself. 20 I don't think -- I think he will tell you, Your Honor, that -- probably not the best way for us to go 21 22 about this, but I don't think an Iranian can go to the 23 country of Iran with an American passport.

THE COURT: I don't know. He's offered to take me, but maybe he doesn't know.

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             THE DEFENDANT: An American can.
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             MR. MATASAR: An American can, I think. I
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    think you can. Mr. Seda can't.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. MATASAR: So as far as in camera, Your
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    Honor, do you want to simply have an in camera
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    discussion directly with the defendant? We have no
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    problem with that.
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             THE COURT: That would be -- that would
    probably be helpful but --
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             MR. MATASAR: Okay.
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             THE COURT: -- we're looking for things that we
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    can verify.
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             MR. MATASAR: Right.
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             THE COURT: And that doesn't really give us
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    that so much.
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             MR. MATASAR: I understand.
             THE COURT: Whether they have addresses in
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    Damascus or so on, I don't know. I've not been to
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    Damascus, but there is some information that we should
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    be able to verify.
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             MR. MATASAR:
                          Okay.
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             MR. CARDANI: Judge, a couple of points of
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    clarification. The Iranian passport, the cancelled one
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    and the current one, neither were on his possession when
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he was arrested. They somehow got to Mr. Matasar from a separate source. They were not with Mr. Seda when he returned to the United States. I don't know why.

I respect that the court is heading towards, on the financial information, and it's a difficult one, but I ask, when the court reviews whatever financial information comes forward, it hasn't been forthcoming to this point, and there is some type of reason for that.

And I think there is a probably negative inference at this point that can be drawn from it.

MR. MATASAR: Blame it on me, much of it should be blamed on me, because I specifically said we're not -- we're worried about it. That's my fault.

THE COURT: We're happy to think negative things of you, Mr. Matasar, if you insist.

MR. CARDANI: There are no negative inferences to Mr. Matasar, I assure you. He's been a pleasure to work with.

But I do want to say this: Any financial information that comes to the court, Judge, there is some real serious issues with Iran these days. There are economic sanctions, that I'm sure your friend can attest to. One can't just go there and engage in all types of acts of commerce as an American citizen without running afoul of economic penalties and criminal

penalties.

THE COURT: I've handled some of those cases.

MR. CARDANI: Okay. So if the court does not want to share the information with us to help run this down, I'd just ask that the court keep that in mind.

And if he was committing crimes in Iran by engaging in prohibited activities while an international fugitive with a secondary passport that he got in 2006, with the different facial expression, different date of birth, and a different spelling of his last name, all kinds of negative inferences, I think, should be drawn from that.

Now, in terms of what we're able to do for the court to get the court some more information from our standpoint before next Tuesday, are there any issues that the government can address? Whether one has a fixed address, do people have houses with numbers on them in Syria and Iran, is that going to be of assistance to the court?

THE COURT: Could be. I don't know. You know, you both get to box a little bit, because you need to be sensitive to any information you have that could result in further criminal exposure, and Mr. Matasar knows that the more detail he gives me, then the better it's going to be for the case he's making on release, and sometimes people decide not to tell things and take their chances

on release. That's -- those are decisions you folks will have to make.

MR. CARDANI: And the IRS has lots of very good resources at running down financial information. We all know that. If there is anything that we can do to help corroborate that to the court, we stand willing to do that as well.

But I understand the sensitivities with that.

But the financial information is really the huge hole in this, the unexplained hole, how was all this travel funded, and what he did to maintain himself while overseas is the most troubling issue for us in terms of flight risk, along with the passport.

So we will do our best to prepare for the hearing anything we can think of, but --

MR. MATASAR: Can I ask why that is, Judge, I'm trying to answer this: There are two questions that I have so we can try to get the court the best possible information. One is, we see people, say, selling drugs who are here for the third time, and they want to get out. And, frankly, they've been selling drugs for the last year. And -- or defrauding something, whatever. I'm not sure exactly what the link is here because let's say -- and I'm just making this up now --

THE COURT: International -- it's the history

1 of international travel. 2 MR. MATASAR: It's the travel aspect that's the 3 biggest concern? THE COURT: Uh-huh. 4 5 MR. MATASAR: And can we not -- since the 6 government has not indicated any indication of using 7 this information against the defendant, why not? 8 And Pretrial Services is completely different 9 from the case. There is a statute that I cited to Judge 10 Hogan (sic), it's generally secret. 11 Why can't we have a general understanding that 12 the -- and this is not -- no violent crimes, of course, would be included, nothing like that, but why can't we 13 14 have a general understanding from the government that 15 this information would simply not be used against 16 Mr. Seda in this case or to prosecute him in any other 17 case? THE COURT: You need to discuss that directly 18 19 with Mr. Cardani. I'm not going to get involved in 20 that. I know that other cases are different. 21 After this hearing is over, we have a 22 23

sentencing hearing on a fraud defendant that Mr. Cardani prosecuted, and I'm not worried about him being able to travel in these countries.

MR. MATASAR: Point taken, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We'll take
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    it up again next week.
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              Could I see counsel at the side bar on a
 4
    different matter.
              (The proceedings were concluded at 12:41 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Deborah Wilhelm, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that I was present at and reported in machine shorthand the oral proceedings had in the above-entitled matter. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my skill and ability, dated this 22nd day of October, 2007.

SHORTHAND

Certified Shorthand Reporter Certificate No. 00-0363